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Billingham Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Public Health Inspector

1965

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Health Department,
Council Offices,
Town Centre,
Billingham.

June, 1966.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my 24th Annual Report on the health of Billingham and the work of my Department for the year 1965.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, the population of the Urban District was 34,340, an increase of 850 on the previous year. This increase is higher than the figure from 1963 to 1964 when it was 640. The natural increase—excess of births over deaths—was 399.

The change of premises from Haverton Hill to new Council Offices in the Town Centre at the end of 1964 has, as I anticipated, brought many more enquirers to the Health Department.

There was a further decline in the birth rate which has been steadily falling since 1958 when it was 26.9. It was 19.8 in 1965, the lowest ever recorded. After the usual adjustments have been made however, the rate is still slightly above the national average.

The most striking figures for the report are the steady decline in the infant mortality rate. From 1946 to 1950 the rate for the five year period was 50.5, but from 1961 to 1965 the rate was only half, being 25.8. Obviously the general improvement in health, housing and living conditions in Billingham has been paying dividends.

The death rate of 8.1 per 1,000 population was 0.2 lower than last year and the standardised rate of 13.4 was again above the national figure, which was 11.5.

In conclusion, my thanks are due once again for the help and co-operation I have received from the Chairman, Members of the Council, to my colleagues in other departments and the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

L. R. BENHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Staff:—

Medical Officer of Health:

Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. Love, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

G. Hall, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (resigned July, 1965).

T. Cudlip, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (from August, 1965).

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. Clark, M.A.P.H.I. (from December, 1965).

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

O. A. Dodds.

Clerks:

R. Watson, A.R.I.P.H.H.

D. M. Baker.

A. L. Blane.

A. Walton.

Population

The resident population of the Urban District at mid-year was estimated by the Registrar General to be 34,340. My figures have been calculated on this basis according to normal and previous practice.

The table below shows the increase in population from year to year since 1952. This year the increase is much greater than last year. The increase in 1961 was the result of the 1960 census.

Year	Population	Increase from Previous Year
1965	34,340	850
1964	33,490	640
1963	32,850	370
1962	32,480	600
1961	31,880	2,400
1960	29,480	710
1959	28,770	680
1958	28,090	660
1957	27,430	950
1956	26,480	810
1955	25,670	600
1954	25,070	670
1953	24,400	400
1952	24,000	50
1951	23,950	

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 680 (337 males and 343 females) a decrease of 50. Last year's figures were 730 (387 males and 343 females).

The crude birth rate was 19.8 per 1,000 population. The standardised rate (i.e. when adjusted for age and sex distribution of the population) was 17.6, the comparability factor being 0.89.

There were included in the total number of live births 44 illegitimate births (21 males and 23 females). This was an increase of 11 on last year.

Illegitimate births in Billingham over the past ten years:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. Ill. Births	22	28	27	23	33	17	29	40	33	44
Rate per 1,000 live births	32.8	40.2	35.7	32.4	43.3	22.9	40.2	55.2	45.2	64.7

Still Births

There were 17 still births (11 males and 6 females), making the rate per 1,000 total live and still births 25.0. Last year's figures were 12 (6 males and 6 females) with a rate of 16.4.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered was 281, 2 more than last year. There were 155 males and 126 females, giving a crude rate of 8.1 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate was 13.4, the comparability factor being 1.64.

The principal causes of death were:—

	Male	Female	Total
Coronary Disease—Angina	42	20	62
Cancer—Various Sites	30	30	60
Other Heart Disease	18	21	39
Respiratory Disease	23	16	39
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	18	32
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	10	8	18

Infant Deaths under One Year

There were 14 deaths of children under one year of age (6 males and 8 females) giving an infant mortality rate of 20.6 per 1,000 live births.

This includes Infant Deaths under Four Weeks

Six children died under four weeks of age equal to 8.8 per 1,000 births (neo-natal mortality rate).

Which includes Infant Deaths under One Week

Five children died under one week of age equal to 7.4 per 1,000 births (early neo-natal mortality rate).

Including Infant Deaths under One Day

Three children died within twenty-four hours of birth.

Comparison of Infantile Death Rate

Billingham 20.6. England and Wales 19.0.

The infantile death rate was 8.2 less than last year and 1.6 more than England and Wales.

Infant deaths one day (3), one week (2), four weeks (6) and under 12 months (8) making a total of 14 deaths, which were chiefly due to prematurity and pneumonia.

Cause of Death	Under one Day	Under one Week	Under one Month	Total under 4 wks	1-3 Mths.	4-6 Mths.	7-12 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.	Died in Hosp.	Died at Home
Prematurity ..	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	5	4	1
Congenital Abnormalities ..	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	4	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	3	2
Totals	3	2	1	6	3	5	—	14	11	3

The following table gives the infant deaths in the various areas for the years 1965, 1964 and 1963. The infant mortality rates are also given, together with the births for the same periods:—

Area 1. Haverton Hill with Port Clarence and Cowpen Bewley.

Area 2. Billingham south of the railway
(predominately pre-war).

Area 3. Billingham north of the railway
(predominately new development, but including some pre-war houses).

	Infant Deaths			Births			I.M. Rate		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
1. Haverton	4	4	3	129	170	170	31.0	23.5	17.6
2. Billingham S. ..	3	3	1	108	82	140	27.8	36.6	7.1
3. Billingham N. ..	7	14	8	443	478	414	15.8	29.3	19.3

The tables below show the total number of live births, infant deaths and the infant mortality rate each year for Billingham from 1946 to 1965:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Births	515	538	496	489	496	482	471	522	507	637
Infant Deaths ..	23	28	32	27	18	20	20	19	24	20
Infant Mortality Rates	44.7	52.0	64.5	55.2	36.3	41.5	42.5	36.4	47.2	31.4

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Births	670	697	756	709	762	743	721	724	730	680
Infant Deaths ..	21	28	18	20	22	13	33	12	21	14
Infant Mortality Rates	31.3	40.1	23.8	28.2	28.8	17.4	45.8	16.6	28.8	20.6

This table, given in five year periods, shows a steady decline in the infant mortality rate in Billingham.

	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965
Births	2534	2619	3594	3598
Infant Deaths	128	103	109	93
Infant Mortality ..	50.5	30.9	30.3	25.8

Still Births

There were 17 still births in the area (11 males, 6 females). All were born in hospital. They were located in the following areas:—

Area 1.	..	..	..	..	10
Area 2.	..	..	..	..	3
Area 3.	..	..	..	..	4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births plus deaths of infants under one week of age were 22 as follows:—

Area 1.	..	..	..	..	14
Area 2.	..	..	..	..	4
Area 3.	..	..	..	..	4

There were 680 babies born, 50 less than last year. The birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 population was 2.0 lower than in 1964 and the majority of deaths were again people aged 55 and over, as shown in the following table:—

		Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	..	6	8	14
1—4 years	..	—	—	—
5—14 "	..	—	—	—
15—24 "	..	3	1	4
25—34 "	..	—	1	1
35—44 "	..	2	4	6
45—54 "	..	18	12	30
55—64 "	..	33	21	54
65 and over	..	93	79	172
		<hr/> 155 <hr/>	<hr/> 126 <hr/>	<hr/> 281 <hr/>

During the year there were 680 live births and 17 still births. The ante-natal clinics were attended by 28 or only 4.1 % the lowest attendance ever recorded, while 435 babies were brought to the infant welfare clinics. Altogether 704 children aged 1 to 5 years attended clinics.

The number of persons on the register at all clinics was compiled as follows:—

Billingham Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	28	(— 16)
Haverton Hill Ante-natal Clinic	..	..	—	(— 1)
Billingham Infant Welfare Clinics	..	..	372	(+ 10)
Haverton Hill Infant Welfare Clinic	..	..	63	(— 12)
Billingham Child Welfare Clinic				
1 to 5 years	..	..	621	(+ 305)
Haverton Hill Child Welfare Clinic				
1 to 5 years	..	..	37	(— 31)
Birth Control Clinic	..	..	5	(+ 1)
Post Natal Clinic	..	..	8	(— 1)
Ultra Violet Ray	..	..	35	(— 4)
			<u>1,169</u>	<u>(+ 251)</u>

There was an increase of 251 in the number on the register compared with 1964.

Attendances at the clinics were:—

	Billingham				Haverton Hill			
	1965	1964	Increase	Decrease	1965	1964	Increase	Decrease
Mothers	103	201	—	98	—	—	—	—
Infants	3850	3482	368	—	472	512	—	40
1-2 years	685	698	—	13	83	58	25	—
2-5 years	374	423	—	49	43	30	13	—
Totals	5012	4804	208	—	598	600	—	2

This shows an increase in attendances of infants in Billingham, but a decrease in Haverton Hill. Children in age groups 1-2 and 2-5 showed a slight increase at Haverton Hill.

The following table compares the number of live births with the number of mothers and children attending the ante-natal and child welfare clinics, also the rate per 100 births of those attending the clinics for the past ten years (percentage attendance).

Year	Births	Attending Ante-natal Clinics	Rate per 100	Attending Infant Clinics	Rate per 100	Attending Clinics 1-5 years
1956	670	282	42	302	45	468
1957	697	248	36	259	37	432
1958	756	175	23	293	39	414
1959	709	154	22	241	34	424
1960	762	145	19	380	50	657
1961	743	91	12	409	55	614
1962	721	54	7	352	49	724
1963	724	48	6	391	54	609
1964	730	44	6	437	59	656
1965	680	28	4	435	63	704

Welfare Foods

These were distributed from the following centres:

Child Welfare Clinic, Queensway, Billingham.

Child Welfare Clinic, Cowpen Lane, Billingham.

Child Welfare Clinic, Tame Street, Haverton Hill.

W.V.S. Centre, 44 The Green, Billingham.

Figures for the distribution of National Welfare Foods are given as follows, together with the distribution during 1964:—

			1965	1964
National Dried Milk—tins	..	..	1,265	1,837
Cod Liver Oil—bottles	..	..	613	629
Orange Juice—bottles	..	..	226	3,821
Vitamin Tablets—packets	..	..	3,723	343
			<u>5,827</u>	<u>6,630</u>

Notifiable Diseases

There were 419 notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, an increase of 48 on the 1964 figure. Twenty-nine cases of food poisoning were reported from a local work's canteen, but none of these proved to be positive.

In the following table infectious disease notifications are given in age groups. Tuberculosis cases are dealt with separately. A table showing the notifications from 1956 to 1965 is also given for comparison:—

	Under one Year	Years							25 and over	Total	Corrected
		1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24			
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	—	1	4	8	4	2	—	20	20
Measles ..	17	37	77	56	52	106	2	1	—	349	349
Whooping Cough	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	8	8
Dysentery ..	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	12	6
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	29	30	29
Totals	18	39	80	60	58	118	7	4	34	419	412

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever ..	24	61	57	26	35	11	11	19	19	20
Whooping Cough	145	10	31	47	45	1	13	51	4	8
Pneumonia ..	9	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	488	206	188	461	457	179	261	408	328	349
Poliomyelitis (P)	2	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	3	—	4	7	6	5	10	1	15	12
Erysipelas ..	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	6	—	6	—	1	—	—	5	30
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	678	296	289	553	546	197	297	481	371	419

The rates per 1,000 population for Scarlet Fever and measles are shown below:—

Disease	1965	1964
Scarlet Fever ..	0.6	0.6
Measles ..	10.2	9.8

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	10,663
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, 1965) ..	34,340
No. of Inhabited Houses on 31st December, 1965, according to Rate Books	10,483
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	£2,890,276
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£11,655

Vital Statistics

The following are extracts from vital statistics as supplied by the Registrar General:—

Births

			Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	..	..	316	320	636	—Leg. rate of 18.5
Illegitimate	..	..	21	23	44	—Illeg. rate of 1.3
			<hr/> 337	<hr/> 343	<hr/> 680	—Birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 population

Illegitimate Live Births (per 1,000 of total live births) — 64.7

Still Births

Legitimate	..	..	11	6	17	
Illegitimate	..	..	<hr/>—	<hr/>—	<hr/>—
			<hr/> 11	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 17	—Rate of 24.4 per 1,000 total live and still births

Total live and still births — 697.

Deaths	155	126	281	—Death rate of 8.1 per 1,000 population
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Infant Deaths

			Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	5	7	12	
Illegitimate	1	1	2	
			<hr/> 6	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 14	—Rate of 20.6 per 1,000 live births

Perinatal Mortality

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined	12	10	22	—Rate of 31.6 total live and still births
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Women Dying in Consequence of Childbirth

Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil.
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Causes of Death

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach ..	2	5	7
„ „ — Lung, Bronchus ..	13	2	15
„ „ — Breast	—	6	6
„ „ — Uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant and			
Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	14	29
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	14	18	32
Coronary Disease — Angina	42	20	62
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	6	6	12
Other Heart Disease	12	15	27
Other Circulatory Disease	6	3	9
Pneumonia	10	12	22
Bronchitis	11	3	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	—	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	1	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	10	8	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
All other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	2	—	2
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	155	126	281
	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

The following table gives the number of notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the different age groups. Deaths are also shown:—

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-up	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—

There were three notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, all females. There were three deaths, all pulmonary, the same as last year.

At the beginning of the year there were 128 pulmonary cases (70 male and 58 female) on the register. The number at the end of the year was 127 as shown below:—

					Males	Females
At 1st January, 1965	..	..	..		70	58
ADD						
New notifications	..	..	..		—	3
Transfers into area	..	..	..		—	1
					70	62
LESS						
			M.	F.		
Died .. ..	..	1	1			
Recovered ..	..	—	1			
Transferred out	..	1	1			
		—	—		2	3
					68	59

Pulmonary Tuberculosis — New Cases

Age Period	1965	1964
1- 4	—	—
5-14	—	—
15-24	1	1
25-34	1	2
35-44	1	1
45-54	—	2
55-64	—	1
65-up	—	1
Totals	3	8

Mass X-Ray

The Mass X-ray Unit visited the Government Training Centre and x-rayed 106 males and 10 females, giving a total of 116 persons. One man was found to have pulmonary tuberculosis. The Unit also visited Paton and Baldwins and x-rayed 27 males and 219 females. One man and one woman were referred to the Chest Clinic, but both proved satisfactory on further investigation.

B.C.G Vaccination

Skin tests	320
Negative reactors who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	182
Positive reactors	91
Number absent at time of reading	32
Negative reactors not vaccinated for medical reasons	15

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table has been compiled from information received from Durham County Council:—

Age	Year of Birth	PRIMARY IMMUNISATION			BOOSTERS		
		Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
13	1952	1	—	1	—	—	—
12	1953	1	1	1	35	—	1
11	1954	2	—	2	71	1	1
10	1955	4	—	4	28	—	—
9	1956	11	—	11	51	—	1
8	1957	15	—	15	80	4	6
7	1958	41	1	41	276	18	37
6	1959	43	4	44	236	91	147
5	1960	12	10	12	37	19	37
4	1961	15	14	15	72	71	72
3	1962	12	11	12	41	41	41
2	1963	20	20	20	138	136	137
1	1964	253	253	253	35	35	35
Under 1	1965	188	188	188	—	—	—
Totals:		618	502	619	1,100	416	515

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Primary Doses			Reinforcing Doses
Age	Year of Birth	Sabin	Sabin
4 to 7	1958 to 1961	16	79
3	1962	3	3
2	1963	21	20
1	1964	114	10
Under 1	1965	51	2
Totals		205	114

Smallpox Vaccination

The following vaccinations were carried out in Billingham during the year:—

Age Group	Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
0 — 3 months	1	—
3 — 6 "	11	—
6 — 9 "	10	—
9 — 12 "	9	—
1 — 4 year	142	—
2 — 4 years	26	—
5 — 14 "	2	1
15 +	12	1
Totals	213	2

Home Safety Committee

The Committee have been most active during the year, especially with regard to safety of children and old people in the home.

The display at the Billingham Show attracted the usual attention and the Drug versus Sweets competition again drew a large number of competitors, but it is sad to relate that no one succeeded in submitting a correct entry.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted from the Urban District to hospitals in Stockton as a result of accidents in the home. These cases are referred to health visitors who advise parents on safety as well as care:—

Cause	Under 1 yr.		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scalds ..	—	—	3	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Burns ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cuts ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Falls ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Poisoning ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total ..	2	1	8	7	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14

Children in Care

Children belonging to Billingham which were in the care of Durham County Council at 31st December, 1965 was 56.

County Hostels for the Elderly

The number of persons maintained by Durham County Council in hostels at 31st December, 1965 was 35 (17 males and 18 females).

Morbidity

A return of new claims for sickness benefit is provided weekly under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Monthly statistics for the year are given below. These give a weekly average of 164.8 against 161.6 for 1964, and a monthly figure of 713.9 against 700.3 last year.

Month				1965	1964
January	..	..	..	810	751
February	..	..	..	707	836
March	..	..	..	932	660
April	..	..	..	581	660
May	..	..	..	634	668
June	..	..	..	681	531
July	..	..	..	640	560
August	..	..	..	526	599
September	..	..	..	625	688
October	..	..	..	664	973
November	..	..	..	887	788
December		..	..	797	690
				<hr/> 8,484	<hr/> 8,404

Health Education

Posters have been displayed throughout the district and talks have been given by the Medical Officer and the Chief Public Health Inspector to various voluntary organisations.

Women's Voluntary Service

The Branch Secretary kindly supplied the following information:

Chiropody

During the year the chiropodist gave 1,728 treatments.

Clothing

Clothing was issued to 104 needy families, totalling 362 persons. The demand for boys and children's clothing exceeds the supply.

Meals on Wheels

There were 5,328 meals delivered during the year. Meals are cooked at the Furness Shipyard at a cost of 2/-d. each. Pensioners pay 1/-d. each and the Council subsidy is also 1/-d.

Luncheon Club

On 1st June a luncheon club for old people was opened in the Cowpen Assembly Hall by Councillor J. Dyson, Chairman of Billingham Urban District Council.

This club, sponsored by the Billingham Welfare Council, was organised by the W.V.S. with the help of the Medical Officer, to provide lunch on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, for up to 30 old people, at a charge of 1/-d. each to the members, the actual cost to be subsidised by the Urban and County authorities. The food was collected by the Meals on Wheels van from the canteen at Furness Shipyard, run by Industrial Caterers Limited.

The number on the register was 30 and the average attendance remained between 20 and 30 despite a good deal of bad weather and an unfortunate necessity to change to other premises while the hall was demolished and a new one built. It was fortunate that the County Health Committee consented to the Welfare Clinic in Cowpen Lane being used as this was near enough for most members to reach fairly easily, although extremely bad weather and electric power failures created some discomfort and difficulties the members turned up cheerfully, which proved the need and value of the scheme.

Offers of furniture continue to be received and if we have no needy families these are passed to the N.S.P.C.C. Magazines are sent to the forces in Cyprus; toys are distributed to children of needy families.

Chiropody Service — Child Welfare Centre, Queensway, Billingham.

A chiropody service is also held on Wednesdays from 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m. at the Queensway Clinic. This is a free service and during the year over 1,000 treatments were given to elderly people.

The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill.

A table showing the attendances is given as follows:—

Month	Days Open	Total Attendances	Daily Average	Daily Maximum
January ..	20	234	11.7	12
February ..	20	220	11.0	11
March ..	25	288	11.5	12
April ..	18	193	10.7	11
May ..	21	220	10.5	10
June ..	23	324	14.1	14
July ..	20	295	14.8	15
August ..	24	290	12.1	12
September	20	236	11.8	12
October ..	20	255	12.7	13
November	25	256	10.2	10
December ..	18	159	8.8	9

There were no epidemics during the year and the children were mostly in good health.

Children are given pre-school education, this includes painting, clay modelling, singing and dancing. They are also taught good feeding habits and how to dress themselves. The two to five year olds have three good meals a day.

Billingham and District Welfare Council

This Council was inaugurated in March, 1963 and is continuing to function reasonably well.

A survey was taken of the population throughout the district who were aged over 55 years. A follow-up survey is in progress covering the over 65 age group and their needs are being dealt with as quickly as possible. Many and varied problems have come to light, the most frequently met being that of loneliness. (The inability of some less mobile citizens to lead a full and varied life must exercise the minds of all voluntary organisations). The survey continues and more helpers are needed.

The first Luncheon Club was opened at Cowpen Assembly Hall in June, 1965 and the service has been greatly appreciated. It is still functioning satisfactorily, and it is hoped that a further luncheon club will be opened at Haverton Hill.

The demand for flashing lights, made and installed by Toc H., continued. Supplies kept pace with demands and installation was swift when the survey showed up the need for this amenity. Volunteers are still coming forward to install this equipment.

A vast amount of work has been done by the various bodies who make up the Welfare Council—there is, however, no room for complacency as the needs of the elderly are pressing and there is much work to be done.

CANCER DEATHS — 1956 - 1965

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	6	3	17	1	11	2	8	—	16	—	12	1	13	3	16	1	19	2	13	2	131	15
	6	3	5	2	3	3	6	8	3	9	4	4	6	5	7	2	4	—	2	5	46	41
	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	6	—	29
	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	20
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Diseases	4	7	14	5	12	5	15	9	11	12	15	20	14	8	17	4	13	9	15	14	130	93
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	4
Totals	17	14	36	12	26	17	30	22	32	23	32	31	33	22	40	13	37	18	30	30	313	202

Year	Popu- lation	No. of Inhbited Houses	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE			INFANT DEATH RATE			NOTIFIABLE DISEASES																				
			No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	England & Wales	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	England & Wales	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 Births	England & Wales	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Enteritis	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	Smallpox	Meningitis	Malaria	Optthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Scabies	
1923	8,684	1,546	190	21.0	19.7	48	7.3	11.6	8	42	69	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	9,107	1,552	216	23.5	18.8	102	11.2	12.2	20	97	75	—	—	76	6	—	—	9	1	—	2	7	4	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
1925	9,187	1,552	202	21.9	18.3	83	9.0	12.2	17	89	75	—	—	56	4	—	—	10	—	—	5	8	4	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
1926	9,658	1,632	212	21.9	17.8	72	7.4	11.6	17	80	70	—	—	43	5	—	—	8	—	—	6	12	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1927	10,100	2,160	208	20.5	16.7	87	8.6	12.3	16	79	69	—	—	16	8	—	—	22	—	—	1	10	7	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
1928	11,690	2,662	282	24.1	16.7	126	10.7	11.7	25	88	65	—	—	27	44	1	—	43	1	—	1	11	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1929	11,820	3,445	399	33.7	16.3	168	14.2	13.4	36	90	70	—	—	21	20	—	—	43	—	—	12	11	3	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—
1930	12,050	4,091	514	42.6	16.3	145	12.0	12.2	36	70	70	—	—	43	9	—	—	21	—	—	5	11	6	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
1931	17,972	4,357	462	25.3	15.8	149	8.1	12.3	28	60	66	—	—	26	10	—	1	56	—	—	5	20	18	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
1932	18,390	4,365	441	23.9	15.3	136	7.3	12.0	29	65	65	—	—	40	9	—	—	35	1	—	3	19	14	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
1933	18,520	4,467	409	22.0	14.4	149	8.0	12.3	23	56	64	—	—	98	22	—	—	46	—	—	6	12	16	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
1934	18,901	4,562	373	19.6	14.8	169	8.9	11.8	29	77	67	—	—	186	58	—	—	45	—	—	14	7	11	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
1935	19,220	4,680	405	21.1	14.7	150	7.8	11.7	16	39	57	—	—	69	66	—	—	51	—	—	11	17	19	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
1936	19,450	4,810	383	19.6	14.8	138	7.1	12.1	18	46	59	—	—	145	61	—	—	50	—	2	8	18	19	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	—	—
1937	20,680	5,343	406	19.6	15.5	145	7.0	12.4	26	64	58	—	—	223	70	—	—	38	—	—	13	13	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
1938	20,830	5,524	382	18.3	15.7	166	7.9	11.6	18	47	53	—	—	168	102	1	—	26	—	—	21	16	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
1939	20,930		422	20.1	15.0	183	8.7	12.1	27	64	50	—	—	47	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
1940	20,340		378	18.6	14.6	181	8.9	14.3	23	60	55	58	22	67	22	—	—	22	—	—	4	(21)	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
1941	20,320		386	19.0	14.2	195	9.7	12.9	30	77	59	352	150	20	60	—	—	28	—	—	6	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	19,800		394	19.9	15.8	197	9.9	11.6	22	56	49	213	8	41	73	—	10	22	—	—	5	29	15	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1943	19,560		365	18.7	16.5	198	10.1	12.1	24	66	49	214	54	50	43	—	5	19	—	—	5	13	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	20,220		464	22.9	17.6	177	8.7	11.6	38	82	46	208	48	66	32	—	—	16	—	1	10	20	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
1945	20,300		434	21.4	16.1	204	10.1	11.4	30	69	46	50	18	62	52	—	6	7	—	—	6	15	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	97	
1946	22,000		515	23.4	19.1	209	9.5	11.5	23	44	43	288	64	54	19	—	5	23	—	—	5	20	8	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	88	
1947	23,000		538	23.4	20.5	226	9.8	12.0	28	52	41	108	12	105	13	7	3	23	3	—	11	25	8	—	7	—	1	1	1	28		
1948	23,060		496	21.5	17.9	215	9.3	10.8	32	64	34	126	60	40	10	1	1	15	—	—	3	16	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	16		
1949	23,430		489	20.9	16.7	219	9.3	11.7	27	55	32	404	77	19	6	1	4	11	—	—	4	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1950	23,760		496	20.9	15.8	238	10.0	11.6	18	36	29	217	119	46	4	4	4	27	—	—	2	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1951	23,950		482	20.0	15.5	217	9.1	12.5	20	41	29	463	85	53	1	4	—	29	—	—	3	17	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
1952	24,265		471	19.4	15.3	171	7.0	11.3	20	42.5	27.6	362	102	58	—	2	—	40	—	—	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1953	24,400		522	21.3	15.5	197	8.1	11.4	19	36.4	26.8	105	55	55	—	1	2	28	—	—	8	19	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1954	25,070		507	20.2	15.2	210	8.3	11.3	24	47.3	25.5	257	48	51	—	1	1	15	—	—	3	19	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
1955	25,670		637	24.8	15.0	233	9.1	11.7	20	31.4	24.9	443	134	22	—	—	9	16	—	—	3	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1956	26,480		670	25.3	14.6	206	7.7	11.3	21	31.3	23.8	488	140	23	—	6	3	9	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1957	27,430		697	25.4	16.1	242	8.8	11.5	28	40.1	23.0	206	10	60	—	6	—	3	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
1958	28,090		756	26.9	16.4	226	8.1	11.7	18	23.8	22.5	188	31	56	—	4	4	1	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
1959	28,770		709	24.6	16.5	214	7.4	11.6	20	28.2	22.0	461	47	26	—	4	6	—	—	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1960	29,480		762	25.8	17.0	245	8.3	11.5	22	28.8	21.9	457	45	35	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1961	31,880	9,549	743	23.3	17.4	269	8.4	12.0	13	17.4	22.4	179	1	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1962	32,480	9,657	721	22.2	18.0	246	7.6	11.9	33	45.8	21.4	261	13	11	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1963	32,850	9,888	724	22.0	18.2	266	8.1	12.2	12	16.6	20.9	408	51	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1964	33,490	10,231	730	21.8	18.4	279	8.3	11.3	21	28.8	20.0	328	4	19	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1965	34,340	10,483	680	19.8	18.0	281	8.1	11.5	14	20.6	19.0	349	8	20	—	—	12	30	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Ante-Natal and Keep Fit Relaxation Class

The Instructor, Mrs. Blott, reports:—

Over the last three terms 105 women from Billingham, Hartlepool, Norton and Sedgfield have attended the class for periods ranging from 6 months to 4 weeks.

The Education Organiser opened a second class in Stockton and this is having a greater attendance than the Billingham class due to it covering a larger area.

Some mothers are now attending for the third time. Once again I held classes during the summer holiday as it is not sensible to close an ante-natal class for more than two weeks. These classes are unofficial, but the Community Centre were helpful and gave the free use of a room.

I feel that the number attending the Billingham class may drop as a mothercraft class has been opened at the Billingham Clinic and, unfortunately, it is being held at the same time and on the same day as the ante-natal keep fit class.

Billingham Citizen's Advice Bureau

During its sixth year of operation the Billingham Citizen's Advice Bureau has continued to make steady progress. The number of trained workers has increased from nine to eleven. It is essential that workers are kept in touch with new developments and legislation and this has been done mostly on a regional level. Two one day courses have been held, one on the recent Hire Purchase and Protection from Eviction Acts, the other for new workers. Talks have been given to 9 various women's organisations on the work of the Bureau. A permanent display stand which illustrates the scope of the Bureau has been purchased, and this was used for the first time at the Billingham Show.

Three hundred and ninety-two calls were made during the year. Some cases necessitated several calls and the actual cases dealt with can be analysed as follows:—

Communication and Travel	..	..	..	..	10
Education and Training	..	..	..	..	16
Employment	..	..	..	..	27
Civic Local and National Information	..	..	..	..	72
Family and Personal	..	..	..	..	105
Insurance (National)	..	..	..	..	15
Health and Medical	..	..	..	..	10
Property and Land	..	..	..	..	36
Service and Ex-service Questions	..	..	..	..	1
Trade and Manufacture	..	..	..	..	63
					355

This represents a 27% increase on last year's figures. Family and personal problems represent a third of all those dealt with. Many of them are tragic and complicated. It is apparent that some families need help of a case-work agency which could deal with their problems as a whole and give help over the long-term, and this is a need which has still to be met in this area.

The Committee would like to extend their grateful thanks to Billingham Urban District Council for the financial support they have given the Bureau, and also to the Community Centre who generously provide the use of a room and telephone free.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR BILLINGHAM

Hospitals

These are under the control of the South Tees-side Hospital Management Committee and the North Tees Hospital Management Committee. Treatment of patients from the Urban District is available at hospitals at Middlesbrough, Stockton and Sedgfield.

Infectious Diseases

Cases are admitted to West Lane Hospital, Middlesbrough.

Tuberculosis

The main hospital for tuberculosis is the Poole Hospital, Middlesbrough. Clinical treatment and X-ray are carried out at the Chest Clinic, Bowefield Lane, Stockton.

Venereal Disease Clinics

These are held as follows:—

Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees, Tel. 64127.

Tuesday:

Females	2.00 p.m. to	4.00 p.m.
Males	4.30 p.m. to	6.30 p.m.

Saturday:

Males and Females	9.00 a.m. to	10.30 a.m.
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Middlesbrough General Hospital, Ayresome Green Lane, Middlesbrough, Tel. 86631.

Monday	9.30 a.m. to	11.30 a.m.
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Wednesday	4.30 p.m. to	6.30 p.m.
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Thursday	2.00 p.m. to	4.30 p.m.
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Friday	9.30 a.m. to	11.30 a.m.
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Ambulance Service

This is a Durham County service and is stationed at the Ambulance Station, Grangefield Road, Stockton, Tel. 67410.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by Durham County Council

There are three Welfare Centres in the area:

Queensway, Cowpen Lane and The Nursery, Haverton Hill.

Ante-natal, post-natal, ultra violet ray, birth control and dental sessions are held at these centres as follows:—

Queensway Clinic, Queensway, Billingham

Child Welfare: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Alternate Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Immunisation: Alternate Tuesdays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

Ante-natal: Alternate Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 am.

Family Planning Clinic: Tuesdays, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Family Planning Association).

Dental Clinic: For expectant mothers and children under five years of age — by appointment.

Cervical Smears Test: Wednesdays, 7.00 to 9.00 p.m. (FOR WOMEN AGED 30 YEARS and OVER). BY APPOINTMENT.

Chiropody: Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. FOR THE ELDERLY.

Cowpen Lane Clinic

Child Welfare: Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Ante-natal, Post-natal and Birth Control: Alternate Wednesdays 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Sunlight: Wednesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Haverton Hill Clinic, The Nursery, Haverton Hill

Ante-natal and Infant Welfare: Alternate Wednesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Welfare Foods

These are obtainable on the days the Welfare Clinics are open and also at the W.V.S. Centre, The Green, Billingham, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Midwives — District Nurses — Health Visitors serving the Urban District as follows:—

Midwives

Mrs. A. Banner, 9 Chiltons Avenue, Billingham.
Mrs. J. Goodman, 38 Shadforth Drive, Billingham.
Mrs. A. N. Coltman, 239 Low Grange Avenue, Billingham.
Mrs. M. Shaw, 7 Seaton Terrace, Haverton Hill.
Mrs. K. Hutchinson, 20 Kennedy Gardens, Billingham.

District Nurses

Miss A. J. McEvoy, 51 Bedale Avenue, Billingham.
Mrs. H. Harris, 46 Wolviston Road, Billingham.
Mrs. L. Paterson, 28 Jubilee Grove, Billingham.

Health Visitors

Miss B. Allinson, 40 Jubilee Grove, Billingham.
Miss G. M. Leak, 24 Chesham Road, Norton-on-Tees.
Miss M. Smith, 7 Allendale Road, Billingham.
Miss W. Tait, 13 Wilmire Road, Billingham.
Miss M. Crombie, 31 Buttermere Avenue, Acklam,
Middlesbrough.

School Clinic, Queensway, Billingham

This includes psychiatric, minor ailment, dental, eye, ear and ultra violet ray clinics — by appointment.

Residential Accommodation

This accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, or infirmity, are in need of care and attention. Hostels are provided throughout the County. Parkside Hostel in Melrose Avenue, is mainly for Billingham people, but there are also hostels at Greatham, Seaton Carew and Stockton.

Domestic Help Service

Through the County Scheme domestic help is provided for households where help is required on account of sickness, an expectant mother, a mentally defective, a child under school age, or the aged.

May, 1966.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1965

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my third Annual Report on the work of my Department. In my last Annual Report I referred to the preliminary work of registration for the purposes of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and during 1965 a large part of the initial general inspections under this Act were carried out. Where this involved premises where food is prepared or sold, the opportunity was taken of combining the work with a review of food hygiene standards. Following a Public Inquiry, the Billingham No. 3 Smoke Control Order was confirmed during the year to come into operation in October, 1966, and the Council approved the submission of the No. 4 Order to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Mr. G. Hall, who had been my very able Deputy for two years, left during the year on obtaining a senior post, and was replaced in August 1965 by Mr. T. Cudlip. The vacancy for a Public Health Inspector which had existed since early 1964 continued for a large part of the year but was filled eventually by the appointment of Mr. D. Clark, first as a Technical Assistant while he completed his studies, and later as a qualified Inspector. To all the staff I should like to express my appreciation for their work during the year and to the Chairman and members of the Health and Baths Committee for their interest and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. LOVE,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Complaints Investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1141
Drains Tested or Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Dwelling Houses under Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Factories and Factories Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	921
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises under Notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Public Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Scrap Metal Dealers' Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Shops (Food Hygiene and Shops Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	810
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	557
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Verminous and Dirty Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Water Samples Obtained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Samples from Public Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Works in Progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	292
Informal Notices Complied With	..	..	..	..	..	276
Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	—
Statutory Notices Complied With	..	..	..	..	..	—

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECT REMEDIED

Defective	Roofs	1
„	Eavesgutters	2
„	Plasterwork	2
„	Water Supply Pipes	6
„	Windows	1
„	Water Taps	1
„	Firebacks	1
„	Yard Door and Frame	1

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Defective	Drains	2
„	Water Closets	10
Dustbins	Provided or Renewed	501
Blocked	Drains and Sink Pipes Cleared	644
Verminous	Premises Disinfested	68

HOUSING

Two small Clearance Areas were declared and confirmed during the year, one of them, in Clarence Street, consisting of five houses, and the other, Temperance Street, of eight houses. Both were dealt with by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders. A Closing Order was placed on one individual unfit house, while another owned by the Council was closed by agreement following a report on its condition. Six Standard Improvement Grants were approved and work continued on the improvement of properties in Bell Street, Port Clarence.

The problem of unfit houses in the area is very limited, but a programme of provisional proposed Clearance Areas was drawn up to determine a policy for the older properties, particularly in the Haverton Hill and Port Clarence areas. Arising from this a comprehensive plan was agreed for demolition where necessary to be linked with redevelopment in parts of Port Clarence and individual houses owned by the Council to be improved up to Improvement Grant Standards with the possibility of other houses in the same areas being acquired and dealt with similarly.

Demolition of houses on the Belasis Estate continued throughout the year, although at a slower rate than had been envisaged, with 69 of the 156 houses on this Council owned estate having been vacated by the year end. These, with the 94 I.C.I.-owned houses demolished the previous year, have been in the area most affected by atmospheric pollution, but it was decided on a change of policy not to proceed with clearance of the third part of this scheme, consisting of 80 houses in the "Hill" area of Haverton Hill.

The second and third blocks of multi-storey flats, each containing 75 flats, were completed and occupied during the year, and, including these, the number of houses built, with the previous year's figures shown in brackets for comparison, was as follows:—

By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	170 (214)
By Private Persons	..	..	..	..	186 (132)

OVERCROWDING

Statutory overcrowding is not a problem in the area, and only one visit of investigation was needed during the year on request.

CARAVANS

There are no caravans used in the district as living accommodation.

WATER

Water supply throughout the area is from the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board and the Engineer in charge of Supply and Distribution has kindly supplied details of the methods of treatment and of the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations which are carried out regularly.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

Bacteriological examinations of the raw waters are carried out approximately weekly, and the treated water is examined as it leaves the treatment plants and at various points in the distribution system. Over sixty samples per month of the treated water were taken for bacteriological examination and the results of the tests carried out on these samples showed the supply to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year. The supply to Billingham is from Long Newton Reservoir in which water from the Lartington Gravitation supply is mixed with approximately quarter of its volume from the River Tees derived supply.

The water has no plumbo solvent action.

The Lartington Gravitation Supply consists of a mixture of slow sand filtered water and water decolourised and purified by coagulation methods, followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH of the mixed water is raised by the addition of lime. The River Tees derived supply is clarified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is filtered through microstrainers, which have 160,000 apertures to the square inch and then rechlorinated before passing into supply.

Lartington Gravitation Supply

Bacteriological Results

	Ave.	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	8	27	2
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	9	30	2
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C.	6	40	2
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls.		98.9%	
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for <i>B. coli</i> (Type I) per 100 mls.		99.6%	

River Tees Derived Supply from Broken Scar Works, Darlington

Bacteriological Results

	Ave.	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C.	1	6	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C.	1	7	0
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C.	1	7	0
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls.		99.2%	
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for <i>B. coli</i> (Type I) per 100 mls.		100%	

Long Newton Reservoir Final Water

Bacteriological Results

Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls.	99.1%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for <i>B. coli</i> (Type I) per 100 mls.	100%

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no major works of sewerage or sewage disposal during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The usual detailed report on refuse collection and disposal is attached to this report.

BAKEHOUSES

There are three bakehouses in the area, and in addition a number of the butchers do some making up of meat products in connection with their businesses. Following inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and routine visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations it was necessary to serve notices covering various aspects of decoration and safety measures regarding equipment. These received attention and will assist in maintaining a satisfactory standard.

SHOPS

The number and type of shops is shown below:—

Food Shops:

Fried Fish and Chips	..	..	..	13
Wet Fish	..	..	..	1
Grocers and General Dealers	..	..	..	41
Butchers	..	..	..	19
Greengrocers	..	..	..	14
Bread and Cakes	..	..	..	12
Cafes and Snack Bars	..	..	..	7
Sweets, etc.	..	..	..	22

129

Other Shops:	93
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----

222

The reduction in numbers of shops is largely due to combinations into bigger units. Looking to the future, work was commenced on an extensive shopping precinct as an addition to the Town Centre and this should be completed during 1966.

CLOSING HOURS

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, came into force in August 1965, but, as there was no Order in the area fixing the early closing day, this new Act did not materially change the position and there has been little alteration in arrangements from previous years. Surveys made throughout the area on evenings show that there is no desire by shopkeepers to stay open beyond, or even up to, the limits prescribed by law.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

General

The main provisions of this Act came into force on 1st August, 1964, therefore this is the first full year of operation. In fact, the only previous Annual Report, for 4 months of 1964, indicated a great deal of activity in registration of premises but little progress in actual inspection.

During 1964, and indeed a large part of 1965, shortage of staff placed a limiting factor on inspection, but during the latter half of 1965 a determined effort was made and I am able to report good progress on the initial General Inspections. Of 262 registered premises, 180 had received general inspections during the year, and this included some very large office establishments, the largest of which required several days concentrated work to be recorded as one inspection.

The responsibility for registration is on the occupiers of premises, but the work done in the various year of circularising, and almost canvassing, for registrations to be completed, laid a good foundation for proper administration of the Act, and I feel confident that there are very few, if any, premises in the area which should be registered and have not done so.

The total number of persons employed in registered premises according to our records, was 3,563 at the end of the year, and when it is realised that in addition there are many more employees in offices within the curtilage of factories and in Government and Local Authority premises, registerable with H.M. Inspector of Factories, it is apparent that the effects of the provisions of the Act concern a large "working population" in the Urban District area.

Contraventions of the Act

Obviously, with completely new legislation, occupiers of premises in general could not be expected to be fully conversant at first with all the requirements of the Act nor of the standards expected, and the policy adopted has been to notify contraventions in the form of an informal notice in the first instance. Altogether, these notices have covered 660 items during the year, and while this may appear high at first sight it must be appreciated that many of these items were minor in character, e.g. 88 required the provision of a copy of the booklet covering the "Abstract" of the Act, 85 were in respect of the provision of thermometers and 53 the provision of first aid boxes. In a number of instances an early reply was received indicating that the occupiers had acted immediately on being notified of contraventions. 200 visits were made other than for general inspections, i.e. to give advice, etc., but re-visits to all of

the premises have not yet been completed, therefore it is not possible at this stage to assess the numbers where extra pressure will be needed to effect complete compliance.

I was invited by the Town Centre Traders Association to attend one of their meetings and give a talk on the requirements of the Act, and this achieved a measure of success in that some of the traders were encouraged by it to approach the Department to discuss particular problems.

Accidents

Eight accidents in registered premises were notified during the year. Seven of these were felt to merit investigation, and while none were of a character requiring formal action, informal advice was given in two instances.

Exemptions

There were no applications for exemptions received during the year, therefore the only exemptions granted are those in respect of certain first aid requirements given under Section 24 (7) in 1964. These were approved for 14 premises where alternative facilities were available in a first aid room, and one of these premises is now removed from the register leaving 13 exempted in this respect.

Lighting

A separate report was submitted to the Ministry of Labour, at their request, on lighting standards. Generally, the standard was reasonable, except in some cases connected with the positioning of desks and in some rear shops where the public have no access. In the absence of Regulations, a minimum of 30 lumens per sq. ft. has been aimed at and readings below 15 lumens per sq. ft. notified as unsatisfactory.

Statistical Details

Details, including those required to be notified to the Minister of Labour in accordance with the Act, are as follows:—

Table “A” — Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	5	57	24
Retail Shops	10	176	147
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	—	3	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	26	8
Fuel storage depots ..	—	—	—
Totals ..	16	262	180

Table “B” — Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

380

Table “C” — Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,354
Retail Shops	723
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	79
Catering establishments open to the public	284
Canteens	123
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	3,563
Total Males	2,082
Total Females ..	1,481

Table “D” — Exemptions

There were no applications for exemptions during the year.

Table "E" — Prosecutions

Prosecutions — Nil.

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22 — Nil.

No. of interim orders granted — Nil.

Table "F" — Inspectors

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act—3

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act—Nil

Table "G" — Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Catering Establishments open to Public
Machinery	—	1	1
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—
Handling goods	1	2	—
Struck by falling object ..	1	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The concentrated programme of general inspections of shops to assess their compliance with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and to build up a new set of records under this new Act did not interfere with the routine work of inspection of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, indeed it presented a good opportunity for re-assessment and in most cases detailed inspections were carried out in addition to the more regular re-visits to check on individual items.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is given below:—

Pre-packed ice cream	63
Preserved Foods	14
Fried Fish	12

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A. Milk

The supply of milk in the area is largely by way of three main distribution companies, one distributor whose principal source of supply is from a group of farms outside the area and one local farmer. Milk delivered daily by these dealers is either pasteurised or untreated, while a number of general dealers stock sterilised milk. Regular sampling is done by the County Health Department, whose results are made available and with whom there is liaison in any action found to be necessary.

B. Meat

A new slaughterhouse licence was issued during the year for a small private slaughterhouse built to replace the one closed in the previous year, bringing the number in the area back to three as before. The number of animals killed in the area has remained at approximately the same level as in previous years, and all animals slaughtered were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Details are given in the following table:—

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	327	—	6	1053	98
Number Inspected	327	—	6	1053	98
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	—	1	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	22.02	—	16.67	0.95	—
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.04
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

C. Other Foods

The increasing popularity of “soft” ice cream gives rise to the need for particular vigilance regarding the sterilising of equipment, particularly on vehicles which are sometimes rented by the ice cream producers to self-employed salesmen. During the year, 16 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, with results in the following provisional grades:—

Grade	1	2	3	4
	11	3	2	Nil

In addition, regular consultations took place with other Chief Public Health Inspectors of Tees-side authorities to compare results from vehicles operated by firms who trade throughout the various areas.

Tinned foods and other foodstuffs are inspected regularly at wholesale warehouses and retail shops, and the amount of food, other than meat inspected at slaughterhouses, condemned during 1965 amounted to 4 tons 9 cwt. 20 lbs. 7 ozs. Details are as follows:-

Foodstuffs Condemned

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs (tins & jars)	2542
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs (packets) ..	196 pkts.
Bacon and Ham	33½lbs.
Sausage	10 ozs.
Cooked Ham, Pressed Beef, etc. ..	14 lbs.
Tinned Meat	849 tins.
Tinned Fish	287 tins.
Tinned Milk	360 tins.
Tinned Fruit	834 tins.
Tinned Soup	586 tins.
Jam, etc.	117 lbs. 10½oz.
Jellies	11
Frozen Fish	126 lbs.
Frozen Poultry	237 lbs. 10 oz.
Cucumbers	70
Flour, etc... .. .	586 lbs.
Sugar	1 lb.
Potatoes	1050 lbs.
Cheese	3 lbs.
Butter	220½lbs.
Fresh Fruit	230 lbs.
Cured Fish	20 lbs.
Mixed Vegetables	112 lbs.

D. Adulteration

A number of queries regarding quality of foodstuffs were investigated with satisfactory results, including the submission for analysis of samples in some instances, all of which indicated the foods in question to be of a genuine character.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The usual information relating to attendances at the Public Baths is given below:—

	1964	1965
General Public	81,056	83,599
Use of Slipper Baths	1,078	936
Brine Baths	113	108
Private Sessions	407	509

Once again the figures show an increased use of the swimming bath by the general public, in addition to a higher number of private sessions. School children in particular make very full use of this facility.

Samples of water are taken regularly for bacteriological examination from both the Public Baths and the swimming bath at the Campus School, and the results have given no cause for concern regarding the efficiency of the purification system, which is by high pressure filters and chlorination. Work commenced during the year on the construction of a large Sports Forum which will include amongst its many facilities a further swimming bath of modern design and standards.

AIR POLLUTION

Further progress was made during the year in the re-housing of families from the Belasis Estate and the demolition of properties in the area which has suffered most severely from atmospheric pollution over the years. This positive action to remove people from the effects of industrial emissions is a very great contribution towards the provision of proper conditions for a healthy environment, and even though it has meant pulling down houses which were otherwise sound and possessing modern amenities, there must surely be benefits in the future from allowing children to grow up in a clearer atmosphere and in reducing the struggle for housewives to maintain a pride in their homes against the odds.

The amounts of deposited matter, although still high in the area mentioned, continue to show trends in the right direction, as indicated in the statistics contained in this report. These trends can probably be attributed partly to the effects of the Clean air Act, 1956 and the activities of the District Alkali Works Inspector, and also to the fact that local industries have, between them, spent something like £2 million over the past ten years on equipment for the reduction of pollution. This is not to say that there is any reason for complacency, and the Council continues to be concerned that the area should retain and extend the benefits of industry but should strive to avoid undue nuisance wherever possible. To this end care is taken in examining plans for new plant and endeavouring to ensure that the best practicable means are taken to reduce the effect of effluents.

The District Heating Scheme, first brought into use in 1964 and officially opened in March 1965, was further extended and by the end of the year was ready for connection to serve the Technical College, thus eliminating another source of smoke emission which had at times been troublesome in the past. Some modifications were found to be necessary at the boiler house to allow for flexibility of load, and since these were completed in mid-year there has been

improved control over smoke from the chimney which had previously called for comment on occasions during the "teething trouble" stage. The Annual Meeting of the North Eastern Divisional Council of the National Society for Clean Air incorporated a visit to inspect the boiler house and the Town Centre area.

On the domestic front, the No. 3 Smoke Control Order was confirmed following a Public Inquiry and work commenced on the necessary conversion of appliances. This Order will come into force on 1st October 1966, and a further Order, No. 4, was approved by the Council for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with the intention of being brought into operation on 1st October 1967 to include a further 783 houses and 30 other buildings in Wolviston Village and Cowpen Estate and other land, linking them, which is scheduled for further development, the Order covering the area of 1,380 acres. Approximately 50% of the houses in the Urban District are already included in the first two Smoke Control Areas, probably a greater proportion than any other district in North East England, and the No. 3 area will bring the percentage over the 60% mark, so that the effects of the programme are now able to be seen, and in fact the clear demarcation of areas as seen from high vantage points during the fuelburning season is quite impressive. In addition to the benefits of clean air, many people are enjoying an improved standard of heating as a result of smoke control activities, and this has encouraged others to welcome the extension of the scheme. Statistically, the difference in recordings of smoke concentrations, as shown in a Table later in the report, between the instruments at the Campus School, in a Smoke Control Area, and the Billingham North School, not yet included, make interesting reading.

The Council continued its association with other authorities in the area in the Tees-side Clean Air Committee, and I am particularly grateful to my colleagues on the Technical Sub-Committee for the benefits of co-operation and interchange of views.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

Undissolved Matter and Fe₂O₃ Collected (Tons per Sq. Mile)
for Moving Five Yearly Periods. 1954-1965

Site of Gauge	Years	No. of Mths.	Undissolved Matter		Rainfall		Fe ₂ O ₃		
			Total	Average	Total	Ave.	No. of Mths.	Total	Ave.
Crawford's Shop (Industrial)	1954-58	53	3939.12	74.32	88.89	1.68	—	—	—
	1955-59	54	3640.99	67.42	82.57	1.53	—	—	—
	1956-60	52	3438.05	66.12	91.06	1.75	—	—	—
	1957-61	47	2948.98	62.74	81.92	1.74	—	—	—
	1958-62	48	2662.87	55.56	80.20	1.67	6	23.46	3.91
	1959-63	46	2255.18	49.03	75.13	1.63	14	53.03	3.79
	1960-64	46	2044.51	44.45	74.81	1.63	26	114.65	4.41
	1961-65	50	2024.98	40.50	77.47	1.55	38	177.33	4.67
Haverton Hill Post Office (Semi-Ind.)	1961-65	48	824.34	17.17	81.18	1.69	40	116.38	2.91
35 Tibbersley Avenue (Semi-Ind.)	1955-59	52	576.70	11.09	89.54	1.72	—	—	—
	1956-60	58	651.91	11.24	109.65	1.89	—	—	—
	1957-61	58	571.06	9.84	107.75	1.86	—	—	—
	1958-62	58	513.59	8.85	106.03	1.83	6	5.02	0.84
	1959-63	58	425.23	7.33	102.51	1.77	18	17.86	0.99
	1960-64	60	426.00	7.10	105.80	1.76	30	29.73	0.99
	1961-65	60	376.36	6.27	104.15	1.74	42	42.75	1.02
13 Harrow Tce. (Semi-Ind.)	1962-65	34	471.31	13.86	60.28	1.77	34	106.46	3.13
32 Malvern Rd. (Residential)	1954-58	57	349.69	6.13	108.58	1.90	—	—	—
	1955-59	56	344.56	6.15	94.63	1.69	—	—	—
	1956-60	57	386.63	6.78	108.19	1.90	—	—	—
	1957-61	55	383.68	6.97	102.37	1.86	—	—	—
	1958-62	56	404.69	7.23	107.11	1.91	6	3.68	0.61
	1959-63	56	403.77	7.21	98.93	1.77	18	15.86	0.88
	1960-64	57	387.13	6.79	100.06	1.75	30	26.75	0.89
	1961-65	55	323.39	5.88	91.71	1.67	39	32.45	0.83
94 Beamish Rd. (Residential)	1954-58	52	442.96	8.52	75.83	1.46	9	25.48	2.83
	1955-59	54	485.70	8.99	76.45	1.42	19	53.59	2.82
	1956-60	51	485.75	9.52	79.71	1.56	28	70.11	2.50
	1957-61	53	499.50	9.42	77.32	1.46	40	85.94	2.15
	1958-62	52	481.43	9.26	72.58	1.39	51	106.33	2.08
	1959-63	46	427.43	9.29	59.88	1.30	46	87.79	1.91
	1960-64	48	416.32	8.67	63.22	1.32	48	70.01	1.46
	1961-65	50	419.52	8.19	69.37	1.39	50	67.98	1.36
51 Grosvenor Road (Residential)	1954-58	57	298.46	5.24	107.89	1.89	—	—	—
	1955-59	57	325.82	5.72	100.10	1.75	—	—	—
	1956-60	56	359.08	6.41	111.72	1.99	—	—	—
	1957-61	54	365.43	6.75	105.14	1.95	—	—	—
	1958-62	55	363.70	6.61	104.86	1.91	6	4.76	0.79
	1959-63	56	371.58	6.64	105.18	1.88	17	15.99	0.94
	1960-64	56	356.89	6.37	103.26	1.84	29	29.56	1.02
	1961-65	57	345.94	6.07	100.62	1.76	41	47.67	1.16
Hostel, Melrose Ave. (Resid.)	1954-58	52	330.21	6.35	96.24	1.85	—	—	—
	1955-59	59	376.03	6.37	98.23	1.66	—	—	—
	1956-60	60	422.65	7.04	110.06	1.83	—	—	—
	1957-61	59	414.99	7.03	107.69	1.82	—	—	—
	1958-62	59	408.59	6.92	105.00	1.78	6	4.66	0.78
	1959-63	58	388.69	6.70	98.56	1.70	17	18.99	1.12
	1960-64	58	360.18	6.21	97.92	1.69	29	28.63	0.99
	1961-65	58	317.31	5.47	94.99	1.64	41	42.15	1.03
26 Cornwall Cres. (Res.)	1954-58	53	517.95	9.77	102.95	1.94	—	—	—
	1955-59	60	569.52	9.49	105.92	1.76	—	—	—
	1956-60	60	598.59	9.98	117.15	1.95	—	—	—
	1957-61	60	544.38	9.07	115.48	1.92	—	—	—
	1958-62	59	473.97	8.03	112.40	1.90	6	5.66	0.94
	1959-63	59	440.46	7.46	108.99	1.85	18	21.60	1.20
	1960-64	59	416.72	7.06	107.48	1.82	30	35.88	1.19
	1961-65	58	367.97	6.34	103.24	1.78	41	53.04	1.29
109 Braemar Rd. (Resid.)	1957-61	50	357.06	7.14	90.15	1.80	44	71.41	1.62
	1958-62	57	376.68	6.61	97.80	1.71	56	83.32	1.49
	1959-63	57	367.16	6.44	96.38	1.69	57	76.73	1.35
	1960-64	54	369.70	6.85	93.05	1.72	54	73.54	1.36
	1961-65	52	352.93	6.79	89.53	1.72	52	70.08	1.35
Bede Hall, Campus School (Resid.)	1965	10	54.67	5.47	22.71	2.27	10	10.93	1.09

WIND RECORDS — S.W. WIND

Year	No. of Months	Total Percentage	Monthly Percentage
1954	12	459.7	38.31
1955	12	273.2	22.76
1956	12	270.2	22.50
1957	12	244.4	20.36
1958	12	275.9	22.99
1959	12	314.2	26.18
1960	12	306.7	25.55
1961	12	432.1	36.00
1962	12	340.2	28.35
1963	12	289.0	24.08
1964	12	436.7	36.47
1965	12	438.6	36.55

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

Statement of the Totals and Monthly Averages, 1954-65

Site of Instrument	No. of Months	Year	Expressed as mgms. of SO per 100 sq. cms. per day	
			Total	Average
INDUSTRIAL				
Council Offices, Haverton Hill	12	1954	123.27	10.27
	12	1955	131.20	10.93
	12	1956	142.17	11.847
	12	1957	153.08	12.75
	12	1958	137.85	11.487
	12	1959	141.26	11.77
	12	1960	136.05	11.34
	11	1961	135.89	12.35
	9	1962	82.49	9.94
	11	1963	107.82	9.80
11	1964	133.43	12.13	
SEMI-INDUSTRIAL				
35 Tibbersley Ave.	6	1955	7.79	1.29
	12	1956	20.275	1.689
	12	1957	19.657	1.638
	12	1958	19.22	1.60
	12	1959	17.93	1.49
	12	1960	14.90	1.24
	12	1961	14.37	1.20
	12	1962	16.73	1.39
	12	1963	18.17	1.51
	11	1964	14.79	1.34
12	1965	13.88	1.16	

RESIDENTIAL				
94 Beamish Road	10	1954	12.179	1.217
	12	1955	14.307	1.192
	12	1956	15.61	1.30
	12	1957	14.84	1.23
	12	1958	17.90	1.49
	12	1959	16.59	1.38
	12	1960	14.59	1.22
	12	1961	15.04	1.25
	12	1962	14.16	1.18
	12	1963	11.37	0.95
	12	1964	17.84	1.49
	12	1965	15.98	1.66
51 Grosvenor Rd.	12	1954	10.261	0.855
	12	1955	11.596	0.966
	12	1956	10.857	0.905
	12	1957	11.93	0.99
	12	1958	12.37	1.03
	12	1959	12.02	1.00
	12	1960	12.07	1.01
	10	1961	6.5	0.65
	12	1962	8.91	0.74
	12	1963	10.32	0.86
	11	1964	9.97	0.91
	12	1965	9.43	0.79
The Hostel, Melrose Ave.	4	1954	6.78	1.69
	12	1955	18.965	1.58
	12	1956	21.77	1.814
	12	1957	20.56	1.71
	12	1958	19.94	1.66
	12	1959	18.14	1.51
	12	1960	14.54	1.21
	12	1961	16.20	1.35
	12	1962	15.28	1.27
	12	1963	16.03	1.34
	11	1964	15.71	1.43
	11	1965	12.52	1.14
109 Braemar Rd.	5	1957	8.43	1.686
	12	1958	17.79	1.48
	12	1959	16.28	1.36
	12	1960	12.99	1.08
	11	1961	12.40	1.13
	12	1962	14.22	1.185
	12	1963	12.70	1.06
	12	1964	13.00	1.08
	12	1965	9.75	0.81

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

Monthly Recordings, 1965

35 Tibbersley Ave. — Semi-Ind.				94 Beamish Road — Res.			
Month			Mgms./Day	Month			Mgms./Day
January	..	..	1.90	January	..	..	2.04
February	..	..	1.35	February	..	..	1.10
March	..	..	2.05	March	..	..	2.58
April	..	..	1.11	April	..	..	0.24
May	..	..	1.11	May	..	..	1.17
June	..	..	0.70	June	..	..	0.82
July	..	..	0.71	July	..	..	0.53
August	..	..	0.54	August	..	..	1.05
September	..	..	0.63	September	..	..	1.23
October	..	..	0.67	October	..	..	1.48
November	..	..	1.75	November	..	..	1.41
December	..	..	1.36	December	..	..	2.33
12			13.88	12			15.98
Ave. 1.16				Ave. 1.66			

51 Grosvenor Road — Res.				Hostel, Melrose Ave. — Res.			
Month			Mgms./Day	Month			Mgms./Day
January	..	..	1.07	January	..	..	1.67
February	..	..	0.81	February	..	..	1.49
March	..	..	1.25	March	..	..	1.91
April	..	..	0.78	April	..	..	1.16
May	..	..	0.69	May	..	..	1.50
June	..	..	0.47	June	..	..	0.31
July	..	..	0.26	July	..	..	No Result
August	..	..	0.43	August	..	..	0.62
September	..	..	0.57	September	..	..	0.70
October	..	..	0.76	October	..	..	1.15
November	..	..	1.13	November	..	..	1.23
December	..	..	1.21	December	..	..	0.78
12			9.43	11			12.52
Ave. 0.79				Ave. 1.14			

109 Braemar Road — Res.			
Month			Mgms./Day
January	..	..	1.32
February	..	..	0.64
March	..	..	1.45
April	..	..	0.67
May	..	..	0.66
June	..	..	0.45
July	..	..	0.48
August	..	..	0.41
September	..	..	0.57
October	..	..	0.83
November	..	..	0.94
December	..	..	1.33
12			9.75
Ave. 0.81			

VOLUMETRIC SO₂ RECORDERS AND COMBINED SMOKE FILTERS MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1965

Month	Smoke Concentrations in Micro- grammes per Cubic Metre of Air		SO ₂ in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air	
	Campus School	Billingham N. School	Campus School	Billingham N. School
January ..	109	219	100	97
February ..	78	184	83	88
March ..	96	156	89	100
April ..	47	116	75	102
May ..	37	73	66	56
June ..	21	39	64	76
July ..	16	41	69	86
August ..	17	50	56	69
September ..	40	85	81	88
October ..	80	121	78	74
November ..	79	175	91	109
December ..	138	238	90	88

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In addition to the normal enquiries into cases of infectious disease and arranging for disinfection of rooms and articles where required, there were two outbreaks of illnesses during the year of a food poisoning character involving investigations into preparation and storage of food in canteens. None of the people involved were seriously ill, and the general standards of the canteens in question were high, but the opportunity was taken to advise on temperature control and to stress the rules of food hygiene from the practical standpoint. A further check around shops, warehouses and canteens had to be made early in the year when there was a suspicion of tinned meats, previously withdrawn following the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, having been released in error, but none were found in this area.

Information regarding local residents involved in a food poisoning outbreak outside the area was followed up, as also were three separate diagnoses of salmonella infections discovered bacteriologically from hospital patients admitted for other reasons, and in two cases contacts were found to be excreting the organisms, though they showed no clinical symptoms, and treatment was arranged.

In a joint investigation in co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service and officers of neighbouring authorities, sewer swabs were taken to check for salmonella organisms in drainage systems attached to slaughterhouses, and these proved negative.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The number of infestations requiring treatment was less than in previous years, though the variety of the insects about which complaints were received covered a wide range. Again clover mites were the most common cause of complaint during the summer months.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The arrangement continued whereby the services of a Rodent Operative were shared with an adjoining Rural District Council, but there was a change of personnel during the year when Mr. J. A. Linfoot, who had given conscientious service in his capacity for 15 years, retired. The practice of charging occupiers of business premises for rodent control work was discontinued following consideration of a circular from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Plotting of complaints regarding rat infestations on a map revealed the need for a detailed investigation of the Cowbridge Beck as a reservoir of infestation and about 200 baiting points were placed along the bank sides, resulting in the successful treatment of a major infestation and the consequent reduction of complaints from properties in the vicinity. Details of the work done, with the previous year's figures given for comparison, are shown in the following table:—

	1964	1965
Premises Visited	177	240
Inspections made.. .. .	209	314
Treatment Visits	478	615
Premises treated	96	213
Major infestations found (rats)	—	1
Minor infestations found (rats)	81	178
Major infestations found (mice)	—	—
Minor infestations found (mice)	15	34
Sewer treatments	2	2
Manholes prebaited	421	370
Manhole poison takes	36	26

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Four Certificates of Registration were issued during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table gives details of factories registered in accordance with the above Act, and inspections made:—

Part 1 of the Act

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occup's Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	59	43	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	2	—	—
Total:	70	46	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Cases in which DEFECTS were found					
Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	—	—
Total:	—	1	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in send'g. lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecution for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	2	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1965/66

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the collection and disposal of household and shop refuse.

In general, a regular weekly collection service has been maintained, and although it is unfortunate that efforts to introduce an incentive bonus scheme did not meet with success, the most important target for any Department dealing with this work to achieve is to ensure that the public receive the service they require with as much regularity and as little fuss as possible.

Mr. H. Mineham, who had been foreman in the Department since 1952, left late in the financial year to take up an appointment as Assistant Cleansing Superintendent with another authority. I am grateful to him for his outstanding service over the years. In addition I should like to express gratitude to all the men engaged on this work and my appreciation of the support received from, and interest shown by, the Chairman and Members of the Health and Baths Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. LOVE,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

MANUAL LABOUR

The number of men employed and the nature of their duties is given below:—

Foreman	..	..	..	..	1
Mechanic	..	..	..	..	1
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	23
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	1
Drivers ..	..	..	..	..	4
					30

Of these 30 positions, 25 were occupied by the same personnel throughout the year, but the remaining 5 posts were filled by 27 different people from time to time, although to put this into perspective it must be realised that there is a fairly regular need for temporary replacements to cover periods of holiday, sickness, etc., and both sickness and absence for other reasons were higher than in the previous year, which had been a particularly good year in this respect. The following table gives details, with the previous year's figures in brackets for comparison:—

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
887½ (547)	£1066 7 7 (£685 3 10)	95½ (29)

Wages amount to 67.21 % of the gross cost of the service.

VEHICLES

The four vehicles, referred to in the following tables as Nos. 2 to 5, operated as the normal means of collection with one "round" each, are Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. fore and aft tippers, with power presses, with a Dennis compression type machine, referred to as No. 1, as the reserve to allow for maintenance and repairs. An order was placed during the year for a 50 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic, to be delivered early in the 1966/67 year, with a view to scrapping the Dennis vehicle, and with its increased capacity this will, on one extended round, reduce the number of journeys to the tip and make for more economic use of labour.

The usual tables are given, indicating reliability, running costs and work done. Weights per load quoted are estimated figures.

RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of Hours	No. of Hours lost for Rprs.	Percentage of Hours Worked
No. 1 RPT 854	1203 (1202.75)	247 (475)	79.5 (65.7)
No. 2 218 GPT	2217.5 (2155.5)	230.5 (133.5)	89.6 (93.1)
No. 3 7039 PT	2176.5 (2155.5)	179 (228.5)	91.1 (89.2)
No. 4 1298 UP	2313.5 (2199)	221.5 (224)	90.4 (89.8)
No. 5 AUP 88B	2327.5 (2027.5)	77 (44.5)	96.7 (97.8)
* 5 cwt. Morris Van 675 BUP	192.5 (1901)	13 (36.5)	93.2 (98.1)
6 cwt. Morris Van GUP 810C	1925.5 —	22.5 —	98.8 —
** Angle Dozer	619 —	218 —	64.8 —
** "Europa" Shovel	1740.5 —	493 —	71.7 —

* Scrapped October 1965.

** No comparative figures for previous year.

RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Capacity cu. yds.	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurance and Licences	Fuel and Oil	Maintenance and Repairs	Garage Rent
No. 1 (Diesel (1955))	19.5/25	£ s. d. 1109 13 5 (820 11 4)	£ s. d. 412 13 4 (279 14 2)	£ s. d. 162 4 6 (114 19 6)	£ s. d. 131 1 4 (83 12 2)	£ s. d. 351 14 3 (290 5 6)	£ s. d. 52 0 0 (52 0 0)
No. 2 (1960)	16/18	2133 10 2 (1557 7 4)	826 19 7 (787 13 3)	153 5 8 (108 5 8)	421 3 0 (313 0 2)	680 1 11 (296 8 3)	52 0 0 (52 0 0)
No. 3 (1961)	16/18	2034 14 7 (1552 12 8)	917 13 4 (714 17 3)	162 16 11 (115 11 11)	442 16 11 (306 6 11)	459 7 5 (363 16 7)	52 0 0 (52 0 0)
No. 4 (1962)	16/18	1964 18 0 (1506 6 4)	898 1 3 (719 7 5)	164 16 5 (116 16 5)	476 13 9 (370 4 2)	373 6 7 (247 18 4)	52 0 0 (52 0 0)
No. 5 (1964)	16/18	1640 6 7 (1471 6 7)	970 8 0 (767 19 6)	17 18 4 (221 11 8)	454 8 5 (350 16 9)	145 11 10 (78 18 8)	52 0 0 (52 0 0)
Angle-Dozer (1956)	—	427 14 5 (120 19 2)	168 1 1 (54 11 11)	6 7 1 (6 7 1)	10 19 2 (3 18 4)	242 7 1 (56 1 10)	— —
Europa Shovel (1962)	—	1212 19 1 (793 7 3)	580 15 9 (149 13 1)	— — (20 6 4)	22 4 10 (7 17 3)	609 18 6 (615 10 7)	—
Morris Van (1959)	5 cwts.	34 1 0 (148 16 11)	2 12 6 (6 0 1)	Cr. 4 6 10 (25 6 6)	13 17 7 (68 0 3)	13 17 9 (36 10 1)	8 0 0 (13 0 0)
Morris Van (1965)	6 cwts.	137 16 11 (15 0 0)	2 18 4 (— — —)	18 17 4 (15 0 0)	81 17 9 (— — —)	21 3 6 (— — —)	13 0 0 (— — —)

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED, MILES PER LOAD AND FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of Loads	Weight per L'd.	Total Weight	Mileage	Fuel	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
		T. C.	Tons		Gallons		
Salvage			—				
No. 1	297 (204)	4 0	1188 (816)	3933 (2350)	581 (366)	6.8 (6.4)	13.2 (11.5)
No. 2	699 (800)	3 0	2097 (2400)	9603 (7708)	1998 (1551)	4.3 (5.0)	13.7 (9.6)
No. 3	724 (712)	3 0	2172 (2136)	8992 (6746)	2109 (1531)	4.3 (4.4)	12.4 (9.5)
No. 4	890 (831)	3 0	2670 (2493)	10467 (8034)	2257 (1837)	4.6 (4.3)	11.8 (9.7)
No. 5	836 (789)	3 0	2508 (2367)	9618 (7437)	2158 (1757)	4.5 (4.2)	11.5 (9.4)
	3446 (3377)		10635 (10341)	42613 (32626)	9103 (7115)		

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

The whole of the refuse collection programme is aimed at giving householders a regular once per week collection service, and for business premises to have weekly attention as a minimum, with extra calls where these are necessary. In addition, the demand for removal of excess items such as discarded furniture, old mattresses, etc., has increased tremendously, and the extension of smoke control has brought large numbers of requests for the collection of garden refuse, often in amounts too great to be dealt with at the time of the normal call. These items present problems at times, but the principle adopted has been to concentrate first on completing normal collection each week and listing the "excess" for special attention at the end of the week, subject to normal work being completed, and often in overtime. No charge is made, and the view is taken that the effort is worth while in order to prevent indiscriminate tipping of rubbish in hedge-backs and on open spaces and to discourage unnecessary bonfires.

The most disappointing aspect of the year's work was the failure to achieve any benefit from the work and study put in by the Council's Methods and Planning Officer. Refuse collection is, of course, not an easy subject for measurement, with variations in lengths of house paths, distances between houses, weight and character of refuse, distances to the disposal point from different parts

of the area, and effects of weather, and the seemingly small points of delay such as negotiation of steps up and down, opening and closing of gates and the extra box beside the bin which necessitates an extra walk. Eventually, the stage was reached where a target area was drawn up for one crew and tried experimentally for bonus purposes, but points of difference of opinion arose as to the feasibility of achieving the target with regularity and the cumulative effect of failure to achieve the target resulting in heavier bins and even greater difficulty in succeeding weeks, so that eventually, following a discussion between a Sub-Committee of the Council and representatives of the Union, the incentive bonus scheme was rejected. Certainly the sincerity of the men's representatives was in no doubt, as it was accepted on all sides that, without any increase in output, the present rate of working was sufficient to earn a bonus, though not a maximum bonus, but that this would have resulted in the public getting a poorer service on the run-down of numbers of men employed in order to provide the incentive targets, and they insisted, rightly, that the service to the public is of paramount importance. I repeat that the results were unfortunate, not only because any improvement in efficiency is welcome but also because these men really earn their money and do a good job in all weathers.

One suggestion arising from the work study which was adopted was the substitution of dustbins in the village of Wolviston by paper sacks. Most of the properties are privately owned and the co-operation of the owners and occupiers had to be sought, but both head units and sacks were provided as a rate borne charge on the basis that the time saved in walking longish distances in many parts of the village was sufficient to justify the scheme as being sound economy.

Salvage has not been collected separately, as the baling equipment could not be sited conveniently for refuse disposal purposes at reasonable cost. It would be a great advantage to keep some of the paper out of the tip, but to have done so in the existing circumstances would have been a costly exercise.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse disposal has been by way of controlled tipping at a disused sand and gravel quarry at Wynyard by agreement with Stockton R.D.C. With the increasing volume of refuse the space available fills up at an alarming rate and in years to come this will be a major problem. This is a difficulty shared by most authorities, and a joint meeting was called of all local authorities in the Tees-side area to discuss refuse disposal policy for the future. As a first step an instruction was given for the technical officers to prepare a comprehensive report on the various possible methods of disposal, together with estimated costs, and this is in course of preparation.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF RECEPTACLES

Dust Bins	..	..	..	..	12,809
Privies	..	..	..	..	1
Ashpits	..	..	..	..	4

COST

Attached hereto is a copy of the Public Cleansing Costing Returns as supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Net costs of the service are approximately £3,500 higher than in the previous year, and this is wholly attributable to collection, as net disposal costs were slightly reduced with a return to direct control over tipping following a period when it was necessary to contract this work out. The increase in labour costs can be attributed partly to the effect of two pay rises during the financial year and other factors included the more successful replacement by temporary staff of men absent, the introduction of a regular special collection of "excess" items such as old furniture, and the growth of the area, particularly the shopping centre where the bulk of wrapping materials presents a time consuming task and the need for more frequent visits. Transport costs rose noticeably and one obvious reason for this is that the mileage covered by vehicles, mainly due to a longer haul to the tip, was one-third higher than in the previous year, with a consequent increase of the same proportion in fuel and oils used, plus an increase of about £50 per vehicle in taxation charges. Repair costs, unfortunately, were higher than usual, as major engine overhauls were carried out on three of the vehicles in addition to normal wear and tear. An order was placed for a new vehicle of greater capacity to be delivered during 1966 and this will reduce on one round the number of journies for tipping. The cost of fitting head units for paper sacks throughout Wolviston Village was about £500, but is hoped that in future years this step will effect a reduction in labour costs so far as this part of the area is concerned. Last year I referred to the £828 spent up to then in work study measurement and expressed the hope that this would reap benefits in the future. To complete the task a further £268 was spent under this heading, but, as stated earlier, the incentive bonus scheme was not accepted. There was an increase of approximately £50 in the income from the collection of trade refuse.

APPENDIX 1—PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN

For the Year ended 31st March, 1966

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure 5
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT				
	GROSS EXPENDITURE				
	(i) Labour	18,557	419	18,976	57
	(ii) Transport	10,018	2,103	12,121	36
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,354	564	1,918	6
	(iv) Other items	268		268	1
2	(v) Total gross expenditure	30,197	3,086	33,283	100
	GROSS INCOME	292	161	453	—
3	NET COST	29,905	2,925	32,830	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	892	—	892	—
5	UNIT COSTS				
6	Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 34 11	s. d. 10	s. d. 35 9	
7	Gross cost per ton, transport only	18 10	4 0	22 10	
	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	56 3	5 6	61 9	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 871	£ 85	£ 956	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,677	262	2,939	
10	OPERATIONAL STATISTICS				
11	Area (statute acres) — land and inland water .. .. .	..	..	..	10,663 acres
12	Population at 30th June 1965 (Registrar-General's Estimate) .. .. .	..	..	..	34,340 persons
13	Total refuse collected .. .. .	..	..	..	10,635 tons
14	Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) which is weighed .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil %
15	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population (based on item 11) per day (365 days to year) .. .. .	..	..	..	16.95 cwts.
16	Number of premises from which refuse is collected .. .. .	..	..	..	11,169 premises
17	Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly .. .. .	..	..	..	100 % of total
18	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport) .. .. .	..	..	..	5 miles
19	Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil %
	Total refuse disposal of (i) Council's own refuse .. .. .	..	..	..	10,635 tons
	(ii) for other local authorities .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil tons
	(iii) total .. .. .	..	..	..	10,635 tons
20	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded)				
	(a) Crude tipping .. .. .	..	..	..	— %
	(b) Controlled tipping .. .. .	..	..	..	100 %
	(c) Separation/controlled tipping .. .. .	..	..	..	— %
	(d) Direct incineration .. .. .	..	..	..	— %
	(e) Separation and incineration .. .. .	..	..	..	— %
	(f) Other methods (state nature) .. .. .	..	..	..	— %
21	Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage:				100 %
		Income (Inc. in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Inc. in Item 12)		
		£	Tons		
	(a) Raw Kitchen Waste .. .. .	..	..	..
	(b) Scrap Metal .. .. .	..	..	..
	(c) Waste Paper .. .. .	..	..	..
	(d) Other Salvage .. .. .	..	..	..
	(e) Totals	—	—	—	
22	Trade Refuse:				
	(a) Income	£438	..	..
	(b) Tonnage	362 Tons	..	..

John Harrison (Stockton) Ltd.,
